

Lesson Quiz 83**Lesson Quiz**

FOR USE WITH CHAPTER 23, LESSON 1

I. Directions: Match each definition in the left column with the correct term in the right column. Write the letter of the term in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Substances other than food that change the structure or function of the body or mind
- _____ 2. Pain relievers
- _____ 3. Drugs that are used to treat or prevent diseases or other conditions
- _____ 4. Reactions to medicine other than the one intended
- _____ 5. A preparation given to prevent a person from contracting a specific disease

- a. analgesics
- b. drugs
- c. medicines
- d. side effects
- e. vaccine

II. Directions: Read each statement carefully. If the statement is true, place a plus (+) in the space provided. If the statement is false, cross out the italicized word(s) and write the correct word(s) in the space provided.

- _____ 6. *Antibiotics* are medicines that treat viral illnesses.
- _____ 7. An *antagonistic interaction* happens when the effect of one medicine is canceled when taken with another medicine.
- _____ 8. A person who stops using a medicine that he or she has become chemically dependent on may suffer *withdrawal*.
- _____ 9. The *Food and Drug Administration* tests and approves new medicines.
- _____ 10. *Over-the-counter medicines* can only be used with the approval of a physician.

Lesson Quiz 84

Lesson Quiz

FOR USE WITH CHAPTER 23, LESSON 2

I. Directions: In the space provided, write the term from the list that best completes the statement.

1. The term _____ refers to improper use of chemical substances for nonmedical purposes.
2. People who use or sell any substance that is illegal are guilty of a crime called _____.
3. People who use illegal drugs run the risk of a(n) _____, or a strong reaction to taking a large amount of a drug.
4. A person who has a(n) _____ believes that a drug is needed in order to feel good.
5. The compulsive use of a substance by an individual who knows the substance is harmful is called a(n) _____.

addiction
illicit drug use
overdose
psychological dependence
substance abuse

II. Directions: In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- _____ 6. An example of the consequence of drug use on society is
 - a. developing an addiction.
 - b. stress within a family.
 - c. lost work hours.
 - d. harm to developing fetuses.
- _____ 7. Surveys of teens in 2001 found that
 - a. teens are now using drugs at older ages than ever before.
 - b. teens who used alcohol in the last month were less likely to use other drugs.
 - c. about 58 percent of teens used marijuana at some time during their lifetime.
 - d. many teens consider recreational drugs that are available at parties to be safe.
- _____ 8. All of the following are true about illegal drugs EXCEPT that
 - a. use can lead to an overdose.
 - b. use can affect the user's family.
 - c. use can lead to contracting diseases.
 - d. they are monitored for purity.
- _____ 9. A person who experiences physical symptoms such as vomiting and insomnia when he or she stops taking a drug has developed a
 - a. physiological dependence.
 - b. psychological dependence.
 - c. tolerance.
 - d. developmental asset.
- _____ 10. _____ is an example of a legal consequence of teen drug use.
 - a. Participating in high-risk behaviors
 - b. Suspending driving privileges
 - c. Creating stress within a family
 - d. Increased health costs

Lesson Quiz 85**Lesson Quiz**

FOR USE WITH CHAPTER 23, LESSON 3

I. Directions: Match each definition in the left column with the correct term in the right column. Write the letter of the term in the space provided.

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| _____ 1. A plant whose leaves, buds, and flowers are usually smoked for their intoxicating effects | a. anabolic-androgenic steroids |
| _____ 2. Substances whose fumes are sniffed or inhaled to give a mind-altering effect | b. inhalants |
| _____ 3. Synthetic substances that are similar to male sex hormones | c. marijuana |
| _____ 4. An irrational suspiciousness or distrust of others | d. paranoia |

II. Directions: Read each statement carefully. If the statement is true, place a plus (+) in the space provided. If the statement is false, cross out the italicized word(s) and write the correct word(s) in the space provided.

- _____ 5. Marijuana smoke has *fewer* cancer-causing chemicals than tobacco smoke.
- _____ 6. For teens, the physical risks of marijuana is to the *reproductive organs*.
- _____ 7. Inhalants are substances whose fumes are sniffed and inhaled to cause a *mind-altering* effect.
- _____ 8. Most inhalants depress the *skeletal system*.
- _____ 9. People who use *steroids* illegally hope they will make their muscles stronger.
- _____ 10. The Anabolic Steroids Control Act of 1990 made the non-medical use of steroids *legal* for people of all ages.

Lesson Quiz 36**Lesson Quiz**

FOR USE WITH CHAPTER 23, LESSON 4

I. Directions: In the space provided, write the term from the list that best completes the statement.

1. Psychoactive drugs change the functioning of the _____.
2. Stimulants such as cocaine sometimes produce feelings of _____, or a feeling of intense well-being.
3. Irregular heartbeat, increased body temperature, and heart and blood vessel damage can result from the regular use of _____.
4. _____ are sedative-hypnotic drugs, which induce sleepiness.
5. _____ is a depressant better known as the date rape drug.

amphetamines
barbiturates
central nervous system
euphoria
Rohypnol

II. Directions: Match each definition in the left column with the correct term in the right column. Write the letter of the term in the space provided.

- _____ 6. Drugs that speed up the central nervous system
- _____ 7. Drugs that tend to slow the central nervous system
- _____ 8. Specific drugs derived from the opium plant that are obtainable only by prescription and are used to relieve pain
- _____ 9. Drugs that alter moods, thoughts, and sense perceptions
- _____ 10. Synthetic substances made to imitate the effects of narcotics and hallucinogens

a. depressants
b. designer drugs
c. hallucinogens
d. narcotics
e. stimulants